

Multiple Experiment Facility Balloon Workshop Aug 2007 Mark Christl/NASA/MSFC

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DSTB Background

- •The DSTB was developed for Exploration Systems Mission Directorate to support research and technology developements
- •The DSTB was developed to use LDB flights at the poles to provide access to the interplanetary GCR environment for investigations concerning crew exposures during Lunar and Mars missions
- •Planned investigations include radiation transport code validation, development and maturation of radiation instruments, characterization of radiation shielding materials, simulate Martian surface environment, and proposed science investigations
- •Investigations were reviewed based on relevance to program objectives and included NRA solicitations and program directed investigation
- •With further definition of the exploration mission program the emphasis on crew radiation exposure shifted to Solar Energetic Particles (more important for short Lunar missions of <3 months), and the DSTB project was mothballed

DSTB Design Goals

- •Purpose: DSTB was designed to conduct multiple measurements and science investigations on single balloon flights and to support annual campaigns
- •Assumed maximum science payload at any current launch site
- •Share/protect available resources among instruments
- •Used standard interfaces between testbed and instruments, and current CSBF equipment
- •Used an integration strategy that accommodates multiple investigations with varying degrees of complexity and ballooning experience
- •Required 2 flight gondolas and associated support equipment
- •Measure relevant exposure parameters with a standard instrument suite (charged particle fluxes, dose, temperature, position, altitude)
- •Developed a flexible architecture to meet the wide range of requirements gathered from the user community
- •User science and instrument expertise remained with investigator team

DSTB: LDB Configuration

Resources

• Mass: 4000 lbs

• Power: 600 watts

• Telemetry:

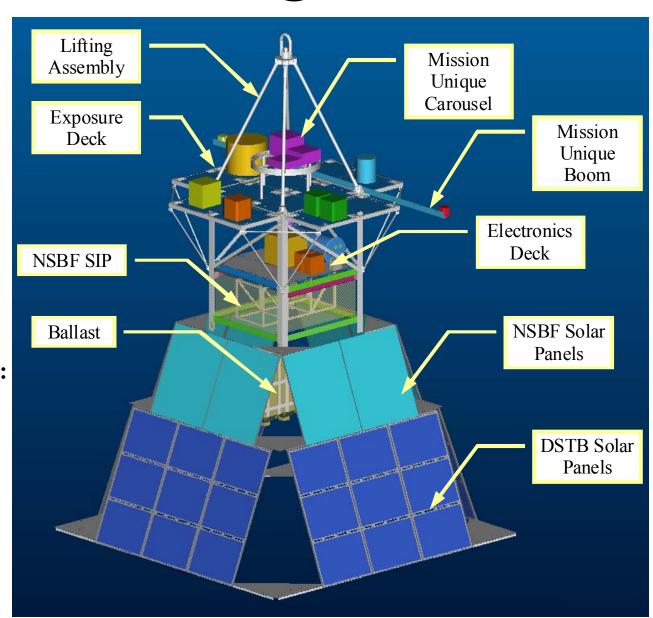
-6kbs OTH

-300 kbs LOS

• Data Stream: Standard communication protocol

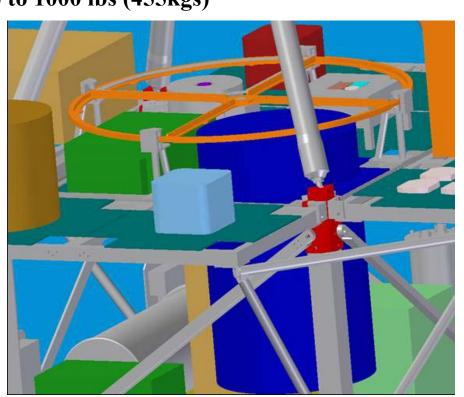
• Instrument Field of Views: Skyward, Nadir, Horizon

• Envelope (w/solar arrays) 19.6×11.7×11.7ft³



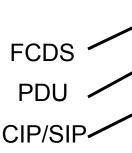
Experiment Attachment

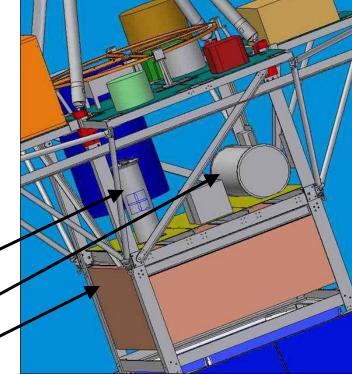
- Gondola was designed for maximum payload mass for launch in Antarctica: 4000 lbs (1820 kgs) total "science" payload
- Typical attachment trays 150 lbs (68 kgs) and up to 2×2 ft² (61 × 61cm²)
 - 12 attachment trays on the exposure deck
 - Neighboring locations can be combined to support $2\times$ and $4\times$ the mass and footprint
- Electronic deck supports experiments up to 1000 lbs (455kgs)
- Special attachment points:
 - Boom: length(ft)×mass(lbs)
 - > 4×87, 8×50, 10×36
 - Carousel: 40" diameter 240 lbs load mass
 - >program control of rotation
 - Suspended experiments
- Other gondola configurations requires new stress analysis



Flight Data System

- Three components:
 - Flight Control and Data Storage (FCDS)
 - Smart Data Connector (SDC)
 - Balloon Flight Equipment (Science or Command Instrument Package)
- FCDS stack uses PC104 bus
 - Command (uplink) and data stream (downlink) parsed for individual instruments: bandwidth allocation based on instrument requirements
 - Existing Solid state disk 20-40 GBytes:
 allocation based on instrument requirements
 - 20 Tbase-100 ports (interface to SDCs)
 - -ADC/DAC IO cards
 - -Telemetry card for OTH/LOS data stream
 - PDU controller/monitor
- SDC based on Netburner controller board
 - 2 standard interface port (RS-232, RS-422)
 - Data rate regulated
 - 5/6 digital inputs/outputs
 - 8 temperature sensors
 - 4 Analog inputs
 - 3 latching relays
 - 2 momentary switches





Power and Distribution

- Power is developed from solar arrays for long duration flight; batteries for shorter flights
- Solar arrays (600 watts, Antarctica)
 - Omni-directional or sun pointed solar array configurations
 - Peak power tracking for battery charging
 - Regulated 28 volt output for instruments
- Battery packs
 - 4 separate battery carriers
- Dual power: Combined payloads on batteries or on solar arrays
- Power Distribution Unit (PDU): 20 branch circuits, 1 for each instrument;
 - Each branch controlled/protected by a re-settable circuit breaker
 - Circuit breakers: 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0 and 10.0 Amps
 - Operate up to 120% of rated load and trip at 125%
 - Breakers/Instruments can be commanded on/off from ground station
 - Sub-systems have a dedicated circuit

DSTB Instrument Integration

- Ground station and support equipment
 - Dedicated ground computer/server with large data storage
 - Interfaces to CSBF data streams to uplink commands and receive telemetry data
 - Parses data stream for individual instruments and sub-systems
 - Provides a web-based interface for data access by investigators
 - Functions as test station during integration
 - Portable mechanical and electrical workstations
- NSSTC Integration facility
 - High bay facility for complete integration of gondola
 - Overhead crane and standalone hoists
 - Machine shop co-located
 - Standard laboratory equipment and supplies available
 - Users work space and office space available
 - IT services provided

DSTB Field Support

- Balloon Flight Equipment Integration and Compatibility Test
 - Transportation of integrated DSTB facility to test site
 - Support balloon equipment installation (CIP/SIP) and check-out
 - Compatibility and Hang Tests
- Flight Support
 - Transportation to launch site
 - Functional test of DSTB payload
 - Flight requirements and readiness reviews
 - Conduct instrument operations during flight
 - Support investigators access to data in near-real time
 - Recovery operations and return transportation
 - Experiment data set delivered including flight exposure parameters

DSTB Test Flight

- •An 8-hour test flight was completed in June 2005 in NM
- •Carried Instruments to measure test-bed environment
 - Spectrometers: charged particle, gamma-rays, neutrons
 - Active and passive dosimeters:
- Proto-type instruments of some selected investigations
- •Student experiments to test operations and integration processes
- •Exercised power system (including solar arrays), data and command system, carousel and DSTB housekeeping instrumentations
- Qualified for polar flights

Instruments on DSTB Test Flight

•Charged particle spectrometer- Incident GCR as modified by atmosphere overburden and below shielding:

 $Z=1\rightarrow 28$

Energy: 0.1 to 5 GeV GF: 500 cm²-sr

•Neutron flux and spectra; thermal to >100 MeV at various locations,

6 He³ proportional counters with/without moderator

- •Gamma-ray spectra with NaI scintillator
- •Operational dosimeters Types presently used in space for dose, LET spectra and neutrons: Tissue equivalent proportional counter; Lulin solid state dosimeter; passive nuclear track detectors
- •6 student experiments to exercise data system

NASA Space Grant/Student Launch Initiative:

- •Characterize Aerosols/Penn. State Univ
- •Thermodynamics of Balloons/UAH
- •Characterize Radiation Environment/Montana State Univ.
- •Technology development for measuring magnetic fields/Auburn
- Venture Crew Nadir Video
- •eMASS/ 3-axes acceleration measurement during DSTB test flight

DSTB Test Flight



DSTB Status

- Design and fabrication completed:
 - simple interfaces (power, data, mechanical) to minimize integration time, suitable for science teams inexperienced with ballooning
- Two gondolas available:
 - Can support 1 or 2 flights per year
- DSTB monitoring instrumentation developed: charged particle spectrometer, dosimeter, proportional counter, neutron
- spectrometerDSTB integration process developed and simple
- Development team resides at NASA/MSFC and UAH (NSSTC)
- •Qualification Flight completed:
 - all subsystems tested, capable of launching from all current launch sites, test flight payload included 12 independent instruments/investigations
- •Documentation on DSTB was developed for distribution to potential users for a previous NRA